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## LOCAL NOTICES.

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**Dress Goods.**

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**Organettes.**

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**Spring Dress Goods.**

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The Daily Commercial.

## NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Tone's Block, in Springfield, Mass., was damaged to the extent of twenty-five thousand dollars, on Tuesday night. Insured in Hartford.

Building No. 74 Fulton street, New York, occupied by Sullivan & Pyne as a wire factory, Hutton & Loe's clothing warehouse, and other occupants, was damaged to the amount of seventy-five thousand dollars, early yesterday morning, by fire.

The bridge over the East river, New York, will cost about nine millions of dollars. It is to be eighty feet wide and over one mile in length.

Harriet Livermore, a remarkable woman, who preached in the East and wrote several works of merit, died in Germantown, near Philadelphia, on Tuesday, aged eighty-two years.

A dispatch from Carpentile, near Harrisburg, says that by the falling of a tree near that place, on Monday, John Hemphill was killed, and James Orr and C. A. Taylor were seriously injured.

The Spiritualists of Boston and vicinity celebrated the twentieth anniversary of the advent of modern spiritualism on Tuesday, at Music Hall, in that city. In the afternoon there was a parade through the city of some four or five hundred children—pupils of the Progressional Lyceums. On their arrival at Music Hall they went through oral and gymnastic exercises. In the evening there was a public meeting, over which Dr. S. B. Brittan presided, and delivered an address. Others also made addresses, and letters of interest from gatherings in Cleveland and Chicago were received. Dancing was indulged in, and a social time enjoyed. Similar meetings, on similar programmes, are carried out by the spiritualists of St. Louis.

The new steamer Baltimore sailed for Europe yesterday from Baltimore, with a full cargo and quite a number of passengers. As she moved out of her dock she was greeted by cheers and hoors from a vast number of people. The second steamer of the new line is expected to arrive next week, and the third and fourth are now building on the Clyde under the new act.

Reports from Fort Laramie say that the Cheyenne and Northern Arapahoes will be fully represented at the Indian Council. The Sioux are not in yet, but are expected to arrive by the seventh, when the Commission will probably reach Laramie. Passengers by the Sierra Nevada, which reached Nebraska City, Kansas, on the 30th ultimo, report that on the Wednesday previous the Indians robbed a train encamped on the Niobrara river, twenty-five miles below Fort Dodge, of twenty-five mules, and the next day seized another train of six mules and all its provisions. The Indians committing these depredations are said to be the Cheyennes.

In Washington, yesterday, Samuel Strong, who, on Saturday, surrendered himself to the Marshal, a requisition having been received from General Schofield, commanding the First Military District, for him as a fugitive from Richmond, where an indictment had been found, charging him having obtained signatures to a promissory note by false representations, was before Chief Justice Cartter. After some conversation as to the points to be raised, Judge Cartter expressed a desire to hear the case on the question of the military authority in Virginia to the civil power, and whether the military commandant occupies the position of Chief Executive of the State, it having been stated that Boyle was also a requisition from Governor Pierpoint. Mr. Merrick said that Mr. Pierpoint is not governor of the State. The further hearing of the case was then continued till tomorrow. There were present many members of the bar, as well as other persons, the question involved being regarded with much interest.

An extensive strike has taken place among the workmen in the railroad and other shops in Cleveland. The men from Mcpeart, Claflin & Co.'s car works, the Pittsburgh shops, and other works, turned out yesterday, numbering about one thousand. The cause of complaint as stated by the strikers is increase of time of labor without an increase of pay. All is quiet and orderly.

The funeral of the seven miners, victims of the Diamond mine accident at Scranton, Pa., Tuesday, took place yesterday, at Hyde Park Cemetery, in the presence of four thousand people.

The interior of the Webster woolen mill, in Lebanon, Va., was burned Sunday night. Loss heavy, partially insured.

The Democratic Central Committee of Louisiana have withdrawn the ticket nominated by them, and recommend the meeting of the various ward clubs to choose delegates to the city and parish convention to meet in New Orleans April 9, to decide the question of local nominations. The committee still adheres to the suggestion that full Congressional, legislative and judicial tickets also be put in the field, and that the present incumbents, so far as practicable and consistent with the interests of the party, be renominated.

Political excitement is intense all over North Carolina. Both candidates for Governor, also Ex-governors Graham and Vance and other leading men, are canvassing the State. Not less than two hundred speeches per day are being made.

The Metropolitan police bill as it passed the Ohio Senate passed the House yesterday, and is now a law.

In New Albany, Ind., yesterday, Mrs. Mary M. Koch committed suicide by hanging herself in the back room of her husband's residence. Cause, temporary insanity, superinduced by the use of strong drink.

At Charlestown, the British brig Ida C., after having taken in all her cargo, was detained by the authorities, as some of the crew were implicated in concealing some stolen jewelry and silks, amounting to $7,500. A negro cook and one seaman were imprisoned, and a guard placed on board the brig. She will probably be forced to unload.

It is understood Gen. Schofield will shortly issue an order removing Gov. Pierpont, Joseph Mayo, Mayor of Richmond, and Thomas C. Dudley, City Sergeant.

In the Iowa House of Representatives yesterday, the Judiciary Committee reported in favor of instructing the Attorney General to take the legal steps necessary to insure the construction of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, which report was concurred in.

The case of Cora James, for common law marriage, terminated at St. Louis yesterday, and the jury rendered no murder imprisonment in the county jail.

The California State Democratic Convention met at Sacramento Tuesday, and elected delegates to the Fresno Agricultural Convention, to be held at Chicago. The resolutions endorse the action of Congress on reconstruction measures, the matter of impeachment, and express confidence that the Senate will fairly and impartially discharge the duty imposed on the court of impeachment; favor the earliest resumption in the administration of national affairs, regard the repudiation of the National debt as a crime against the loyal dead, the abandonment of the principles upon which the war for the Union was fought, a violation of plighted honor, and declare it the duty of the Government to protect citizens at home and abroad to the fullest extent of the national power, especially that no foreign nation be permitted to arrest and punish Americans for any offense committed on our own soil. General Grant is the unanimous choice of the Convention for President.

The tone of the discussion of the Burlingame mission by the English papers in China has been modified considerably. One paper says: "He is the accredited agent of the oldest empire in the world, yet a citizen of the newest republic, born and nurtured in the fresh air of liberty, he appears as the representative of the oldest despotism. Such a position may appear at first anomalous, but it is a position of unentangled interest, and on his reception at Pekin hang the weightiest consequences. We believe Mr. Burlingame is far more master of the situation than it is the fashion to suppose."

The Bremen bark Minnie, with a cargo of coffee for San Francisco, was lost on the St. David's Island Breamber 13th. The captain and his wife, with three sailors, were picked up from one of the ships boats, and taken to Shanghai.

A. A. Bradley, the colored lawyer, is travelling through Savannah, Georgia, and the adjoining country the following circular, which causes considerable excitement: "Notice to all bad men in the city of Savannah, Georgia, and throughout the State of the leaders and nominees of the Republican party and of the Presidents and members of the Union Leagues of America. If you should strike a blow, the man or men will be followed, and the house in which he or they take shelter will be burned to the ground. Take heed, mark well. Members of the Union, calm, calm, calm for God, life and liberty."

A Memphis dispatch says: Last night a negro was convicted on the Tom Haly was fetched in an attempt to steal a box of tobacco, and tied down on deck. This morning the negroes on the lower board of it, and went aboard, demanding his release. The watchman, named Taylor, struck the leader, named Johnson, on the head with a hatchet, wounding him severely. The negroes became infuriated. Taylor jumped on to the Darling, and but for the arrival of the police, would have been killed. He was held to answer on a charge of assault with intent to kill.

## SALEM, OHIO.

**A Disastrous Fire—Loss About $50,000—Losses of Leaves and Amount of Insurance.**

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
Salem, Ohio, April 1, 1868.

About nine o'clock last night fire was discovered in the rear of a portion of Adams & Bro's. grocery store, which, notwithstanding the utmost exertions of the firemen and citizens, was, with its contents, soon destroyed. The *Republican* building was somewhat damaged before the fire was extinguished. The Sprigbank & Snow clothing store, the *Republican* office, and Sexton & Watson's salad printing establishment, each of which suffered more or less from the removal of stock, water &c.

The losses are estimated as follows: Joshua Boone, building, two thousand dollars; insured for thirty-five hundred in Hartford, Conn., and Columbiana Mutual. Adams & Bro., on their stock, insured for four thousand in the Hartford. J. Ballantine, damage to building, loss on type, &c., one thousand; fully insured. Sexton & Watson about seven hundred, insured in North America of Philadelphia and Phœnix of Hartford, Grand Army of the Republic about three hundred; no insurance. Clarke Boone about four hundred, insured. Sprigbank & Son loss from damage to stock, missing goods, &c., about seven hundred; no insurance.

The last of the G. A. R. was located immediately over the portion of the building in which the fire originated, and was occupied during the evening by a party of young ladies and gentlemen rehearsing a dramatic performance. They left the hall on the alarm of fire, and the time they occupied fill it almost immediately afterwards. The stove had been shut up for some time, and the inside of the rear portion was almost entirely burnt out before it was discovered.

A new steam fire engine, finished for Fostoria, Ohio, was standing on the car at the railroad depot, and it was put in operation and did effective service. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

## MOUNT VERNON, OHIO.

**Pittsburgh, Mt. Vernon and Indianapolis Railway—Subscription to Capital Stock—Route of the Proposed Road.**

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
Mount Vernon, Ohio, April 1, 1868.

Subscription books for the stock of the Pittsburgh, Mt. Vernon and Indianapolis Railroad were opened in this city yesterday. Stock to the amount of twenty-eight thousand two hundred dollars was subscribed. The capital is one million two hundred thousand dollars. The following counties have pledged the following amounts: Knox county, eighty thousand dollars; Delaware county, forty thousand dollars; Logan county, twenty thousand dollars; Union county, twenty thousand dollars.

The road commences at the town of Coshocton, connecting with the Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, and passes through Coshocton, Mount Vernon, Delaware, Marysville, and Union county, connecting with the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad at Bellefontaine. The Ohio House of Representatives has passed a bill relieving the Walhonding canal to the company for railroad purposes. The road passes over the track of the Pittsburgh, Mount Vernon and Springfield road from Knightstown, Knox county, to Delaware, which is already graded thence over the Pittsburgh, Mount Vernon and Springfield Railroad to Marysville, Union county, thence over the bed of a road many graded from Marysville to Bellefontaine, leaving a gap of only twelve miles from the terminus of the Walhonding canal to Knightstown of new road to be made. This is an important road, and can be put in running order at less expense than any other proposed railroad in the State.

## CRESTLINE, OHIO.

**Illicit Distillery Seized—Fatal Railway Accident.**

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
Crestline, Ohio, April 1, 1868.

The United States Marshal from Cleveland today discovered a distillery in the suburbs of this city, which has evaded the law for some six weeks as a vinegar factory. It had formerly been used as a mineral water factory. The business was carried on by two brothers, Frederick Newman and Adolphus Newman, who had an old German running the machine. They were suspected, some time since, for their skillfulness in excluding a number of citizens who tried to gain admittance. They had shipped a large quantity as vinegar to different places. Adolphus Newman was arrested this morning by the Marshal and taken to Cleveland. Frederick, however, made his escape, and has not been heard of since.

A fatal accident occurred two miles and a half North of this place this evening about five o'clock, on the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad. A laborer on the road, named James Sullivan, was turning grass some distance from his companions, and getting tired, lay down on the outside of the track and got asleep. When the freight train came along, the noise coming him, he attempted to raise, when the train struck him on the head, killing him instantly. He was taken to this place on a train for an inquest.

## NEW YORK.

New York, April 1, 1868.

NORTH GERMAN FLAG.

The North German flag was, in accordance with notice issued by King William of Prussia, hoisted on all German vessels in port to-day.

STOCK BOARD SCANDALS.

Superintendent Kennedy, it is reported, has ordered the police to restrain news agents from disposing of in this city a foul, sensational journal published in Boston.

LOCUSTS ELECTED.

At the election in Yonkers yesterday a Republican supervisor was chosen by increasing majority to a heavy vote. The Democratic majority last year was 127.

# The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. V. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 2, 1868. NO. 172.

## IMPEACHMENT!

**Trial Satisfactorily Progressing.**

**Gen. Thomas's Declarations to Use Force.**

**TESTIMONY THEREOF ADMITTED.**

**A "Delaware Boy" on the Stand.**

**He Upsets the Gravity of the Court.**

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
Washington, D. C., April 1, 1868.

**Burleigh's Testimony Admitted.**

The Republicans are well satisfied with the progress and character of the day's proceedings in the trial. The legislation in both branches is practically suspended. The House met at noon, and dispensing with the reading, after a few sentences of the journal, went immediately over to the Senate. The attendance of members is daily increasing. At the opening of the trial Mr. Sumner attracted the notice of the Senate on the question of the right of the Chief Justice to vote when the Senate was equally divided, which was decided in favor of Mr. Chase by 29 to 21. The counsel for the President labored strenuously to have the rule on conversations of Thomas ruled out, but in all cases they were overruled either by the Chief Justice or the Senate.

**General Thomas's Declarations.**

Mr. Burleigh, of Dakotah, finished his testimony begun yesterday by relating that Thomas had declared that he should use force to get into the War Department if necessary, and afterwards that his arrest by cool authorities alone had prevented him. Mr. Stanbery's cross-examination of this witness was of a lighter order than that of yesterday.

Samuel Wilkinson, the well known journalist, gives a very clear account of an interview with Thomas and the statements of the latter on two occasions that he should call on Grant for troops, and that he did not see how Grant could refuse. Evidence was extensively listened to by all present, and the examination of the next witness gave rise to continued and vigorous laughter on all sides.

**A Mirth-Provoking Witness.**

Mr. Kenner, of Delaware, is one of the large farmers of that state, "a Delaware boy," as he termed himself, though some forty-two years old. He was perfectly unprofessional and apparently utterly ignorant that either his style or words were to the least indecorous, but the account of his visit to the White House, his meeting General Thomas in the east room, telling him the eyes of Delaware were on him, and his relating it all afterward to a man named Smith, and whose first name was not John but William, was food to the last degree. The Chief Justice laughed till he choked. Counsel laughed. The managers put their heads down on the table and laughed till the rumblers rattled on it. Senators held their sides and laughed, the galleries responded heartily, and in fact the whole audience, official and unofficial, filling the inside of the chamber, shook till the old compactness to a level of pulp was gone apparently to the audience as a whole. It is safe to say there has never been such general and long continued laughter in the Senate chamber before.

**Entire Proposed.**

The managers show better preparation than counsel for the defense, and no point presents itself which they do not seem to have foreseen. General Butler is losing himself into more and more general favor every day, in spite of the prejudices which have been excited and kept alive by his enemies. Counsel for the President are greatly humbled with the result of the day, and the managers are correspondingly elated.

By Southern Associated Press.

WASHINGTON.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 10 o'clock. The business of the morning hour was dispensed with, and the Committee of the Whole was proceeded to [illegible]

The House reassembled at a quarter past two, and after transacting the usual routine business of the morning hour, the Committee of the Whole was proceeded to [illegible]

A large meeting of the capitalists and business men of Cleveland was held at Brainard's Hall, last evening, for the purpose of taking action to secure the construction through Cleveland of the great broad guage railroad to connect New York and Chicago. It had been proposed by interested parties to connect the proposed road with the Atlantic and Great Western at Akron, thence running by Hudson, Kent, and from there to Toledo. The meeting last night was held with the view of making Cleveland the connecting point.

A Boston dispatch to the *Herald* says: The leading members of the Radical State Committee have no hesitation in repeating more emphatically than ever that Senator Wilson will be nominated on the Grant ticket at Chicago. They assert that the only opposition of any account will come from the friends of Colfax and Wade, and claim that the strength of both of these is daily growing weaker. Some of the friends of Wilson will leave for Chicago in a few days to urge his claims upon the delegates who arrive there early.

## EUROPE.

**BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.**

**DEBATE IN BRITISH PARLIAMENT.**

**The Irish Church Establishment.**

**Popular Outbreaks at Grenoble.**

**The Pope and Victor Emanuel III.**

**English System of Telegraphy.**

**Parliament.**

LONDON, March 31.—The debate in the Commons last night on the Irish church was the most important which has taken place during the session of Parliament. Mr. Gladstone, a portion of whose remarks were telegraphed last night, made a masterly speech in support of his resolutions for the abolition of the Irish church establishment, placing himself on a line with the advanced members of the Liberal party on this question. After giving reasons for past inaction, he showed the necessity for the immediate consideration of the subject, and explained the tendency and effect of the resolutions which he had introduced to meet the emergency. He dilated on the great effect for good which a termination of the ascendency of the Irish church as a State establishment would have in removing jealousies and mitigating sectarian bitterness. In treating this question he said the members of Parliament should exclude all party feeling, and act solely for the public good. No one could deny that each of the church organizations in Ireland, irrespective of creed, aimed to do good; but the church as an establishment of the State had miserably failed to do any good. Now that the penal laws against Catholics were no longer in force, the number of Protestants in Ireland did not exceed one fifth of the population, and it was a great injustice to compel the whole country to support a church for the benefit of so small a minority of the members of the House of Commons, which urged us to disregard fears and prejudices, and when the Irish people asked for religious equality, grant the demand, placing their reliance on the justice of the act. He praised the Roman Catholic clergy for their firmness and loyalty in opposing Fenianism.

In regard to the measures for the dis-establishment of the Irish Church, Mr. Gladstone said he did not intend to press the question to a final decision until a new Parliament should meet, but he should urge that the Government cease to make any appointments to fill vacancies in the higher grades of the Irish Church, in order to leave the case clear for future action. Had he not believed that the House was ready to deal earnestly with the question, he would not have resorted to that weakest of devices, an abstract resolution, but he hoped the introduction of these resolutions would be followed by active steps for carrying them into effect next year; so that perhaps the present generation might see the great reform consummated.

After sharply criticising the proposed resolution of Lord Stanley to postpone the consideration of the whole subject until the next meeting of Parliament, he closed his speech with an eloquent appeal to the House to vindicate its character and dignity by its course on the important question now to be decided. Mr. Gladstone was loudly cheered as he took his seat.

In reply, Lord Stanley owned that the Government fully recognized the gravity of the matter under discussion, but he had no desire to place the question on a false basis. The ministry did not wish to shirk the issue by delusory, as had been charged, they only wanted time to consider the subject before acting on it. The resolutions before the House were vague and general, and the plan as outlined by the right honorable member from Lancaster, Mr. Gladstone, was not at once practicable.

The disestablishment of the Irish Church [illegible] was another. He complained that the right honorable member had left them in the dark. The House should wait until the commission on the Irish Church had made a report on their investigations. There was a resolution which had been postponed for thirty-four years, and the right honorable member wished to have it settled in a day, and seized the House in committ itself by pledge. Was it right for an expiring Parliament to leave this legacy of resolutions to its successor? It was done only to raise a cry which might be used in the coming elections.

Lord Stanley then endeavored to convict Mr. Gladstone of inconsistency, by quoting from the record of his vote and speeches, and concluded his speech by declaring the Irish people cared more for the land than the church question, and offered the resolution of which he gave notice on Friday, viz.: That the whole subject of a change in the Irish Church establishment be left to be dealt with by the next Parliament.

Mr. Lowthers and Mr. Monsrieffe spoke in opposition to the resolution of Stanley.

Mr. O'Neill supported the resolution for a postponement, and was followed by Mr. Cochran, who advocated postponement, and in the course of his remarks said he believed Protestantism was in danger in consequence of the attacks which had been made upon the old established church. Mr. Crabborne opposed both resolutions of Gladstone and Stanley.

Mr. Leigh moved to amend Gladstone's resolutions as follows:

*Resolved*, That while the principles of disestablishment of the Irish Church should be settled by the Imperial Parliament, the details of such measure may be left to the next Parliament, to the consulting of which the Ministry should use every means in hands.

Mr. Leigh made an able argument in support of his motion.

The Solicitor General made a brief speech sustaining the motion of Lord Stanley. At the conclusion of his remarks the debate adjourned.

LONDON, Midnight, March 31.—In the Commons to night, the adjourned debate on the Irish Church was resumed. Mr. Osborne Hardy regretted that a question so important had been introduced in the House with so much acrimony. The Ministers had been attacked in front and flank. The motion of Lord Stanley for postponement only sought to escape a too hasty consideration of the resolution brought forward by Mr. Gladstone. A vast amount of property was involved, and the country should be first consulted. He dilated on Mr. Gladstone's change of views, which he said was of very recent growth. He denied that there had been a large increase in the Catholic population of Ireland since 1834, and asserted that the number of the Protestants had increased in larger ratio. Before plundering the Protestants a definite plan should be proposed. The clergy and laity were equally concerned The disendowment of the church would not still the agitation in Ireland. He said at a recent meeting in Ireland, a Catholic Bishop presiding, declared the land tenure, not the church question, was the real question.

Mr. Hardy thought the House should not adopt the resolutions without obtaining more knowledge as to the plan which should be adopted to remedy the evils spoken of, and as to what purposes the secularized revenues of the church are to be applied. He declared that the course of action proposed by Mr. Gladstone was unconstitutional, and approved Lord Stanley's motion for postponement. He would never consent to see the church discovered in Ireland while that country was united with England.

Mr. Goshen said Mr. Hardy differed from Lord Stanley in denouncing all change. The price to be paid for the revenues of the Irish Church could be arranged at a future time. The question of principle was now to be settled. He replied one by one to the points made by Mr. Hardy, and denied that disendowment would lead to agitation when the time was opportune for a great reform. The ministry submitted to the House an Irish policy which was no policy at all. The Liberals would have urged the issue when they had the government, but it not been that the tories would oppose all change. It was only when the tories were in power that such an issue could be hopefully raised. If the thing was right, the sooner it was done the better.

Mr. Dawson, member for Londonderry, opposed Gladstone's resolution. Messrs. Townes, Bruce and Carter advocated the settlement of the church question, saying that of the land tenure would follow.

Mr. Knox said the resolutions were the most cowardly ever submitted to the House. Why not produce a bill at once? Such measures as were proposed would not satisfy the Catholics, while at the same time they would estrange the Protestants.

The Attorney General for Ireland sustained Lord Stanley.

Mr. John Bright said the debate had produced a series of remarkable changes in opinions and expression of the tories. Mr. Hardy, not liking Lord Stanley's speech, had given a new version of the policy of the Government, and new ones were to be expected nightly. While Lord Lord Stanley thought the state of Ireland detestable, Mr. Hardy dissented from and refuted that view, and on Thursday Mr. Disraeli would probably dissent from and refute the views of Mr. Hardy. The result of this was a political change in which the ministry was no Government, and the opposition no opposition, for the ministry offered nothing to oppose.

Mr. Bright continued: Six hundred thousand Protestants in Ireland had two archbishops and twelve bishops, with an income of twelve millions sterling, yet the established church was a failure, either as a means of conversion or otherwise, and the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus was none the less necessary. If Ireland was to be reconciled to England, antiquated prejudices must be dismissed. The Church in England had its own peril—internal disruptions over the ritual. All men, said Mr. Bright, learn something, even a Prime Minister. All begin to see the great principle which underlies these great questions. He asked the House to grasp the subject boldly, tear up the foul weeds, and leave the Irish Church an ornament full of grace for all within her influence. Ireland asks for atonement; England is ready to make it. Why should the opportunity for reconciliation be deferred?

At the conclusion of Mr. Bright's speech, the debate was adjourned until the second of April.

**Victor Emanuel Ill.**

FLORENCE, March 31.—King Victor Emanuel is confined to bed by serious illness.

A dispatch from Rome says the Pope is sick. The nature of the attack is not stated.

**Popular Outbreaks.**

LONDON, March 31.—Dispatches from the Continent state that tumults have broken out in Grenoble. It is supposed they are occasioned by the enforcement of the new army law. No definite particulars are received.

**English Telegraph Lines.**

LONDON, April 1.—In the Commons, this evening, Ward Hunt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, asked leave to bring in a bill for the purchase by the Government of all lines of telegraph in the Kingdom. He explained that the bill provided for the appointment of arbiters, who shall decide as to what prices are to be paid to the several telegraph companies for their property and interests in the lines.

**British Revenue.**

The revenue returns of Great Britain for the first quarter have been published, and show a deficiency of five millions sterling.

**Denial.**

A dispatch from Madrid gives a positive denial to the reported prohibition of American newspapers by the Spanish Government.

**Public Schools in Austria.**

VIENNA, April 1.—The Reichsrath, after rejecting an amendment proposed by the clerical party, has passed the bill providing for general education by a system of public schools.

**London Money Market.**

LONDON, Evening, April 1.—Consols easier at 93 for money and 93⅛@93⅜ for April. Illinois Central shares 86@86½. Erie 39½@39¾.

**U. S. Bonds at Frankfort.**

FRANKFORT, Evening, April 1.—5-20 bonds closed at 79½.

**Liverpool Markets.**

LIVERPOOL, Evening, April 1.—Cotton closed active at an [illegible] advance; 30,000 bales; prices not established. Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Corn 45s6d. Pork 80s. Lard 60s. Cheese 60s. Bacon 61s6d. Tallow 45s. Spirits turpentine 34s.

LONDON, Evening, April 1.—Refined petroleum quiet at 1s 6d. Spirits turpentine 34s.

**Antwerp Petroleum Market.**

ANTWERP, April 1, Evening.—Petroleum easier; standard white at 57 francs.

## RECONSTRUCTION.

**The Virginia Convention—To a Charge of Bribery Against Judge Underwood—Basis of Representation.**

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
Richmond, Va., April 1, 1868.

In the Convention the greater part of the day was consumed in a discussion of the Underwood-Hawxhurst bribery case. The resolution introduced last Wednesday, to appoint a committee to investigate into the charges made by Hawxhurst that Underwood had attempted to bribe the members of the Republican State Committee by an offer of one hundred thousand dollars if a Chase delegation could be sent from this State to the Chicago Convention, being the order of the day, Judge Underwood vacated the Chair and rose to a privileged question, denying that he ever made any effort to bribe the members of the Executive Committee, or that he had any conversation with Chase and Sprague in reference to money. He characterized Hawxhurst's statements as wholly false, and said every member of the Executive Committee would bear witness to their falsity.

Mr. Hawxhurst replied, reiterating his statements, but producing no evidence whatever in support of the assertion. On motion the subject was indefinitely postponed by a vote of 50 to 17, the members of the Convention, Republicans and Democrats, being alike disgusted with the whole proceedings.

The report of the Committee on the basis of representation was then taken up, and pending discussion upon it, the convention adjourned.

A colored member was in the chair to-day for the first time since the session began.

**Mississippi Convention.**

JACKSON, April 1.—In the Convention to-day, the report of the Legislative Committee was adopted on third reading. The Immigration Committee submitted a plan of immigration, which provides for forming a stock company, who will be authorized to purchase, lease and improve land, and have power to borrow money on mortgages.

## PANAMA.

**Health of the Ithmus—Revolutionists in Columbia Defeated—Affairs in Chile and Peru.**

NEW YORK, April 1.—The steamer Henry Chauncey arrived to-day, and brought $64,000 in treasure.

Panama advices state that the Isthmus is entirely free from sickness.

The revolutionists in the interior of Columbia were defeated in an attempt to bribe the military in Carthagena. It was discovered in time to prevent an outbreak.

Merchants here are protesting against the heavy taxes. A jury was empannelled to try the murderers of the officers of the steamer R. R. Cuyler in September.

The British Consul at Santa Martha has undertaken to effect a reconciliation between the States of Magdalena and Bolivia. Americans and other foreigners at Barbacos demanded redress from the authorities for outrages on their persons and property at Sulvan.

It was expected the half million dollars advanced by Chile to Armand, of France, to build iron clads will be a total loss to the Government.

A new silver mine was discovered at Nascoe, Chile.

Fears are felt for the wheat crop of Chile on account of heavy rains. The Chilean navy is nearly a nonentity.

Peru has effected a loan of twelve millions. Col. Balta is likely to be her next President. Capt. Montero and other officers of the Peruvian navy were sent to Chile to prevent meddling in politics. The custom duties were fixed at the same rates as under Prado. The yellow fever prevails in Lima to some extent. B. F. Bates, an American, died of it.

The British ship Tudor was burnt in the harbor of Callao. Loss $60,000.

Slight shocks of earthquake were felt at Guayaquil. No damage done.

## ALBANY.

**Canal Auditor—Reports in the Erie Matter.**

ALBANY, April 1.—James A. Bell was confirmed Auditor of the Canal Department in the Senate to-day.

Majority and minority reports were made in the matter of the Erie Railroad. The majority regard the dealings of the directors of that road as highly reprehensible, and for purposes of private emolument. The stock, they say, fraudulently put in circulation, is nevertheless valid and binding against the company in the hands of *bona fide* holders, who have their remedies in the courts of justice; and demands that the unfaithful agents be removed, but as the courts have ample power over them, the committee deem it unnecessary to report a bill. The minority commend the action of the Erie Directory, and think an act should be passed legalizing the ten millions of stock and contracts with the Hartford and Erie and Michigan Southern roads, and prohibiting any Director of Erie being a Director in the Hudson, Harlem and Central, and *vice versa*, or any future contract tending to the consolidation of said roads, etc. No action by Senate.

It is understood the Canal Commissioners have determined to open the Eastern division of the Erie canal on the 20th inst., and the middle and western divisions May 1st. Black river and Champlain, Canada, will be opened the 1st of May.

In the Senate to night a bill was introduced providing punishment by imprisonment from two to five years for the unauthorized issue of stock by corporations of this State.

## SECOND EDITION.

**4 O'CLOCK, A. M.**

## HARRISBURG.

**Additional State Lunatic Hospital.**

**Commissioners to Select a Site.**

**Recording of Soldiers Discharge Papers.**

**DEFEAT OF RETROCESSION BILL.**

**Pittsburgh Consolidation Act Undisturbed.**

**Vote of Allegheny Members Thereon.**

**The Senate Free Railroad Bill.**

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
HARRISBURG, PA., April 1, 1868.

**SENATE.**

The original Senate Free Railroad bill was substituted for the new House Free Railroad law, with the provisions objected to by the Governor stricken out.

**Bills Passed Finally.**

Revising, amending and consolidating the laws regarding and licensing foreign Insurance Companies.

Preventing disturbance of camp meetings and other religious assemblages.

Refunding to banks the tax paid under the act of February 23, 1866, declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.

Authorizing the State to furnish persons with blank books.

Granting to canals the same privileges as railroads now enjoy, allowing canal companies to increase facilities for transportation, as it came from the House.

Repealing the well known liquor license law of last Winter, as it came from the House.

Allowing insurance companies to transact business in other States.

Making eight hours a legal day's labor.

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**

The Senate bill establishing an additional State Lunatic Hospital for Northern Pennsylvania, was amended by the appointment of Doctors Jos. A. Reed, of Pittsburgh, John Curwen, of Harrisburg, and Traill Green, of Easton, as Commissioners to select a site for the buildings, and passed second reading.

Senate bill authorizing Recorders of Deeds to record the discharges of honorably discharged soldiers passed finally.

Senate bill for the protection of sidewalks upon public roads and in unincorporated towns, passed finally.

House bill exempting manufacturing, mining and quarrying companies from taxation on net earnings or income, when their capital stock is taxed, was defeated after considerable discussion.

Senate bill providing that all railroad companies merging prior to the act of May 16th, 1861, shall have the same powers as companies merging under said act passed finally.

AFTERNOON SESSION.—The following

**Bills Passed Finally.**

Incorporating the Union Lumber and Boom Company, to use the Youghiogheny River and tributaries; capital unlimited.

Authorizing Millvale borough, Allegheny county, to loan five thousand dollars for school purposes.

Authorizing School Board of Connellsville, Fayette county, to borrow money.

Authorizing the removals of ruins of dam, and locks of Youghiogheny Slack Water Company.

For vacation and sale of burial grounds of Associate Reformed Church, Pittsburgh, and removal of bodies.

Incorporating Miners and Mechanics' Co-operation Association of Monongahela City.

Relative to claim of James Dignam, of Allegheny county, contractor on the old Portage Railroad, which authorizes examination and payment.

Adjourned till evening.

EVENING SESSION.—The following

**Bills Passed Finally.**

The Railroad Liabilities bill as amended on second reading.

The Senate supplement to an act for the better management of the Allegheny prison.

**Retrocession Act Defeated.**

The bill repealing the Pittsburgh Consolidation Act, popularly known as the "Retrocession Bill," recently introduced by Mr. Smith of Allegheny, was considered.

Mr. Wilson, of Allegheny, made a lengthy speech against the bill.

Mr. Smith, of Allegheny, offered an amendment leaving it to the qualified electors in the townships of Oakland, Collins, Liberty, Peebles and Pitt to vote for or against consolidation at the next October election, and the townships to be disconnected with Pittsburgh if a majority decide against consolidation. He spoke at great length for his amendment, believing it ought to satisfy all parties.

Mr. Ford, of Allegheny, followed against the amendment and the bill.

Mr. Miller, of Allegheny, spoke against the bill.

The amendment was voted down by yeas 18; nays 58. Messrs. Beckert, Smith and Riddle, of Allegheny, voted aye, and Ford, Miller and Wilson, of Allegheny, voted no.

The bill was also voted down.

Adjourned.

## THE CAPITAL.

**HANCOCK HOLDS A RECEPTION.**

**The Baltimore Democratic Conference.**

**Object to Commit Maryland Against Pendleton.**

Special Dispatch to Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 1, 1868.

**General Hancock.**

General Hancock has not yet called on General Grant. On arriving he left word at headquarters that if General Grant wanted to see him he could be found at the Metropolitan. To-day he held a reception for the officers under him in this city.

**An April First Joke.**

This morning a number of citizens were sold. A morning paper announced that Minister Burlingame had arrived at the navy yard, with a fleet of five junks; that they would be open to inspection during the day, and that Burlingame and his whole party would be presented to the President by Secretary Seward, in the East room, ladies only to be admitted. There was a comfortable crowd both at the navy yard and Executive mansion, but no junks at the first or Chinese at the White House.

**Maryland Democratic Scheme.**

The consultation in Baltimore last night between Blair, Swann and other Maryland politicians had reference to an attempt to get up a Presidential ticket with Hancock at its head, and Blair or some other Maryland man for the second place, with the intention of effecting such an organization in Maryland as will enable them to commit the State against Pendleton.

WASHINGTON, April 1.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ATLANTIC.

General Hancock, in published orders, announces Brevet Lieutenant Colonel W. G. Mitchell as Acting Assistant Adjutant General, and Brevet Major General S. S. Carroll as Acting Assistant Inspector General of the Military Department of the Atlantic.

BUTLER AND GRANT.

A Washington special says the difficulty between Butler and Grant has been amicably settled.

THE CHINESE MISSION.

J. Ross Browne, Minister to China, will not leave for that country until the arrival of his predecessor, Mr. Burlingame, in Washington.

NOMINATION REJECTED.

The Senate rejected the nomination of John Hancock, brother of Gen. Hancock, for Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of Louisiana.

COMMISSIONER OF MINERAL STATISTICS.

It is probable R. W. Raymond, editor of the *American Journal of Mining*, will receive the appointment of Commissioner of mineral statistics.

DELEGATES ELECTED.

Sayles J. Bowen, Postmaster of this city, and Major W. S. Morse, President of the Soldiers and Sailors' Union, were to-day elected delegates from the District of Columbia to the National Republican Convention at Chicago.

## RHODE ISLAND.

**THE ELECTION YESTERDAY.**

**GOVERNOR BURNSIDE RE-ELECTED.**

PROVIDENCE, April 1.—The State election occurred to-day. Returns for Governor are received from every town in the State except Block Island. Governor Burnside has a majority of 4,309, which the returns from the missing town will slightly increase. This is a gain of one or two hundred for the Republicans over last year.

The following is the vote: Burnside, Republican, 9,767; Pearce, Democrat, 5,668. Providence City gives Burnside 3,959, and Pearce 1,156. The Legislature will stand—Senate 29 Republicans, 5 Democrats. In two districts there is no choice. House, 62 Republicans, 8 Democrats, and in two districts no choice. The Assembly will be largely in favor of the re-election of Senator Sprague.

**The New Organs.**

The subscriber announces that the Mason & Hamlin Organ Company has commenced the manufacture of a new grade of Parlor and Chapel Organs, under the trade mark of the "Metropolitan Organ." These Organs are warranted for five years, and are guaranteed superior to any other organ that is made, except the Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs, and can be sold at such low prices as to defy competition. Liberal discount for cash.

C. C. MELLOR, 81 Wood Street.

Send for circular.

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OF THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL IS no LARGEST and BEST PAPER in Pennsylvania, print, no excess, in form of twelve pages and ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS, single copies, TWO DOLLARS. As a PAPER FOR THE FAMILY it is UNRIVALLED. No paper gives such ABLE MARKET REPORTS. It contains ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK, carefully prepared. NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE. Address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Daily Commercial

THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1868.

The Commercial is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.

As proof of the estimate placed on the market reports of the Commercial, we will state that they are regularly copied by the New York Economist, Shipping List, Iron Age, and other papers of this character in that and other cities, and that leading English commercial papers and circulars regularly reprint them with credit. There is either, one hundred miles, hardly an Iron Factory, Oil Refinery, or leading manufactory of any kind that is not a subscriber to the Commercial, principally, because its reports are the only full and reliable given of the Pittsburgh markets.


So completely has Wall street "discounted" the impeachment trial, the more interest is felt in the Connecticut election and the Vanderbilt-Drew war, than the daily proceedings of the high court, which has already ceased to be a live among the money changers. All that anybody seems to wish is that the trial may come to an early conclusion as possible, and that the verdict may be reached and executed with perfect propriety, and strict regard for the rights of all concerned.

The New York *Leader*, which is a zealous, organized and influential Democratic organ—by which we mean a thing played upon by those whose interest it is to have certain tunes played, according to circumstances—has put up the names of Horatio Seymour for President and Senator Hendricks for Vice President. The significance of this will be better understood when it is known that the *Leader* is largely under the control of August Belmont and is the confidential organ of Tammany Hall.

The Newark (N. J.) *Courier* says Mr. Colfax will have the vote of that State for the Vice Presidency, and it is of the opinion that a stronger ticket than Grant and Colfax could not be nominated. The *Courier* says:

> As to success, no man would be a speedier promoter of it in New Jersey than Mr. Colfax. He is now, time and again, the most popular man in the State, and could carry it against any candidate whose record and reputation, in all the other life, he unknowing him, the State would do the same thing as in the case of Mr. Grant, and one who is in the utmost degree worthy of our confidence and support.

We were in error yesterday in stating that the Republicans of Lancaster had by a direct vote expressed their preference for Colfax for Vice-President. The vote taken showed a very large majority for Ex-Gov. Curtin over all others, and it is for him and not Colfax that Thaddeus Stevens advises the Pennsylvania delegates to vote, and for Wade as their second choice. Referring to this matter the Philadelphia *Press* says:

> The delegates elected to Chicago have, therefore, not only the right to vote for whomsoever they please, but also the personal honor to maintain the exclusively unfettered action of the Convention. Curtin's claims for Vice-President, but they have a duty to perform which is higher than personal preference, and we are in the confidence in making this high honor for the distinguished citizen.

Where did King Theodore of Abyssinia, get his artillery? This question is now sometimes asked, and we confess our inability to answer it with precision. Probably his heavy guns are of a very rude description, and they may be of native manufacture. There is an old civilization such as it is, in Abyssinia, and during the last two hundred years the country has been frequently visited by Europeans. The emperors have often had Frenchmen and Germans in their service. Then, for the last century, war has raged in Ambara and Tigre, important divisions of the empire. The Abyssinians might learn how to cast guns, either from Europe or from India. We have seen big guns in India two hundred years old, and for ages there has been some intercourse between that country and Abyssinia. In India natives of Abyssinia are often found at the present time in the service of the native princes, where they are called *Sidisidee*. The iron is abundant in the mountains of Lasta in Abyssinia, heavy guns of a sort are easily accounted for. If Theodorus has got mortars, shells, etc., he, or his predecessors probably received them from Egypt, from which country are obtained the best sword blades and other cutlery used in the country.

The Pittsburgh *Gazette* says the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Pittsburgh Commercial "find their gratification in what the Governor has done," in vetoing the Free Railroad Bill. We have no means of knowing how the Pennsylvania Railroad Company view the act of the Governor, but for ourselves we can say it somewhat surprised us. We were prepared to like the bill as something better than none at all. Thus we communicated privately and publicly to members of both branches of the Legislature. While we were not prepared for a veto, we are by no means disposed to question either the wisdom or integrity of Governor Geary. On the contrary, we are assured that his view of the constitutional question involved, is sustained by the Commissioners for revising the Code and other eminent legal ability. The difficulty with our contemporary is, that he is too prone to hold all persons who do not happen to agree with him, either as knaves or downright fools, and to bear himself towards them accordingly. While we regret that the bill in question was not free from objections, both on the score of constitutionality and expediency, we yet hope that the veto may lead to a more perfect one in all respects. What the Pennsylvania Railroad Company expect or desire in the premises, those who are at their service on call can tell better than we can.

The managers of the impeachment trial, and the Senate, are experiencing rather unexpected obstacles to their getting on with any degree of expedition. The Chief Justice and the Senate appear to be wanting in harmony, and it is predicted that one of the consequences—and the worst that could well be—will be the protraction of the trial considerably beyond what the managers and the country have counted on. If it should turn out so—of which we are not convinced—then the impeachment trial will have lost some of its original and future interest, and, consequently, possibly, new objects, and developed other motives than those ostensible at the outset. We trust that this may not prove to be the case; that if perfect harmony between the Chief Justice does not exist, it may be brought about before the country has suffered from the lack of it. If the Senate, by any course of its own, unnecessarily protracts the trial, the country will not hesitate to express its displeasure; and if it should appear that the Chief Justice is disposed to throw, either by shielding on pontifex or from the no less reprehensible motive of advancing his own or damaging the aspirations of others, the popular disposition to visit condemnation on him will not be less certain or general. As yet, we repeat, there is no sufficient reason for anticipating all this as the result of the manifest disagreement between the Senate and the Chief Justice—a disagreement which, we are forced to say, as it is publicly understood, has not increased the regard for Mr. Chase by the party by which he owes his elevation, but materially the favor of the Democrats, among whom his name is becoming familiar as a Presidential candidate.

General Grant and Senator Wade having elected President and Vice President, Ohio would have the honor of furnishing the President, Vice President, Chief Justice, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate, and Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means of the House.

## THE COUNT OF IMPEACHMENT A SCHOOL.

We trust that all citizens will read the proceedings of the great impeachment drama now in process of trial. It is the greatest state trial in American history, and will be entitled to no secondary place among the state trials of all time. Every inhabitant of the United States has an immediate interest in the result, whatever it may be, which is a cogent reason why all should watch the progress with close attention. The trial is also worthy of study in its educational aspect. No one can be an attentive spectator of the trial of an important jury case before an intelligent court, without receiving ideas and even a sort of mental training which may be of great value to him both as a man and a citizen. It has frequently been said that the institution of trial by jury must be viewed both as an agency of popular education, and as an instrument for the administration of justice—and that in the former character, it may be almost as valuable as in the latter. As before remarked, the mere spectator of the trial, if he gives its doings close attention, receives from the scene a tincture of education; while the juror whose duty it is to master all the circumstances and details of the case, necessarily receives somewhat more. He learns something of the laws of the land, and of their application; he becomes acquainted with the principles upon which written documents are interpreted; he sees opened fresh pages in the book of human nature, and by listening to and comparing conflicting statements of fact and opposing arguments of counsel, his intellectual faculties are sharpened and invigorated. In an important sense of the word, this is education.

If these remarks are well founded, then we may justly consider the grand investigation now going on in Washington as affording a rare opportunity of education to the American people. The high Court of Impeachment, consisting of the United States Senate, presided over by the Chief Justice, is a people's college. The Senators are not jurors; they are all members of the Court. They are judges. Witnesses will be examined, and the managers of the impeachment and the counsel of the accused will argue the case in their presence, and their votes will determine the question of guilt or innocence at issue. In a sense, the decision of the Senate will be the decision of the people, as the Senators act as their representatives, and are responsible to them. From no point of view, however, is it possible for the people to be indifferent spectators of the great process, or to escape responsibility in its decision. They will judge their representatives, and that they may do this justly and intelligently, they must judge the accused. Every citizen is a juror in the case. Thanks to the Press and to the rapid-fire news with which now-a-days spoken words are recorded and transmitted, the people are enabled to follow the proceedings step by step. The testimony of the witnesses and the speeches of the lawyers, place within the reach of all the means of making up their minds as to the merits of both sides of the question. At the present stage of the trial, it does not seem likely that much new light will be cast by it upon the facts already known to the public. General Butler's speech is very long, and manifests both the kind and measure of ability which he was expected to display. Perhaps it is rather more moderate and less dramatic/ary than some anticipated. But General Butler has been noted for many years as a very effective and successful practitioner in criminal cases. His style of language and manner of legal discussion, are doubtless quite settled by habit, and perhaps there was no sufficient reason why he should have changed them for the occasion. Probably every reader will be struck with the entire absence of novelty in the speech. Except the purely legal matter it contains, the speech presents absolutely nothing new. Both the facts and the arguments have already been united again and again in the newspapers. Nor could we expect much novelty in any of the speeches that are yet to be delivered. This circumstance, however, will not prevent the proceedings of the Court from being followed with interest, as every one will desire to know the allegations and arguments on which shall rest the decisions of the Court.

## CROP AND FRUIT PROSPECT.

Our friends everywhere will confer a favor by writing us briefly concerning the grain and fruit prospect, and the farming and business prospect generally. We shall be obliged for any item of local interest that may be within their knowledge.

## Congress and the Suffrage Question.

Hon. G. V. Lawrence, of the Twenty-fourth District, having been represented in the telegraphic reports of some of the proceedings of Congress as favoring Congressional control of suffrage in all the States of the Union, denies the same in a card published in the Washington, Pa., *Reporter* as follows. The same report was published generally throughout the country.

> Washington, Saturday, March 28, 1868.—In answer to numerous inquiries from Washington county, I have to say that the telegraphic report from Washington last week, in which I was said to favor the passage of a bill by Congress to control the elective franchise in the several States of the Union, is false in every particular. I never favored any such proposition, and I cannot account for the mistake. Some days after the report was published I received a letter from Mr. Reed, Secretary of the Republican State Committee, requesting information on the subject, and I replied to him that I was opposed to any such measure. I have also received letters from other parts of the State, and have answered them in the same manner. I am opposed to Congressional interference with the elective franchise in the States, and have always been so opposed. I am in favor of the Fifteenth Amendment, and will support it in any way I can. I am in favor of the Constitution as it is, and will support it in any way I can. I am in favor of the Constitution as it is, and will support it in any way I can. I am in favor of the Constitution as it is, and will support it in any way I can.

## Whisky Resolutions.

The convention is quite general that the practice of Secretary McCulloch of compromising with the distillers has encouraged swindling. It has been severely condemned in the Senate by Fessenden, Morton and others. Fessenden said that he didn't believe there was an honest distiller in the whole country, and it is generally believed at Washington that a large proportion of the revenue officers are dishonest. The statement is openly made in Washington that the distillers have raised $1,000,000 for the purpose of buying up enough Republican Senators to acquit the President. The distillers generally are acting Johnson men, and seem afraid that Mr. Wade will remove corrupt revenue officers, if he can get at them. The ability is no measure that is can accomplish, whatever is Congress, but in the House at least there is a strong desire to enforce the collection of the two-dollar tax, no matter what becomes of the distillers or dishonest revenue officers.

Financiers once persons may think it not a little strange that two influential Roman Catholic papers of the Democratic persuasion politically—one in New York, the other in Cincinnati—should within the last few days have come out for Mr. Chase for President. What them, not as with certain journals which have proposed Mr. Chase more in derision than earnest, they appear to be entirely sincere, a fact which, while there is not the least likelihood of the Democracy adopting Mr. Chase, proves that reality there is something at the bottom of the matter. The fact denotes liberality in another respect—Mr. Chase being a leading Methodist.

Senator Wade has taken steps preliminary to bringing a suit for libel against the Cincinnati *Gazette*. The thing complained of is a Washington letter written by George Alfred Townsend, wherein was repeated what purported to be a conversation, in which the *Leader* and Mr. Chase were spoken of in uncomplimentary terms, and when, it is alleged, the Senator used language that would be more injurious to himself than any one else. Unless the truth of Mr. Townsend's statement, but the latter says he can prove it.

It is supposed that the late sudden change of temperature proceeds from the "cool wall" of the Gulf Stream. Captain Shortland, of the ship Gamecock, from Manilla, at New York, reports that while running eastward in latitude 36.26, from the "cold wall" of the Gulf Stream, the temperature changed from 74 to 50, with every appearance of being on soundings, and that no correct observations he ascertained that the inner edge of the Gulf stream was one hundred miles to the east of its usual drift along the land.

On the guilt of Donovan who was executed at York on Tuesday, there are serious doubts in the minds of many persons. He persisted in asserting his innocence, and the explanation he gave the circumstances which seemed to implicate him was extremely plausible.

The Board of Claims will come to examine and decide on claims against the State of Pennsylvania after the first of June next, when the business of the Board will be conducted under the direction of the Auditor General.

## PERSONAL.

—Lieutenant General Sherman and General Sheridan was in Chicago on Monday en route to the Indian country via Omaha.

—Mr. Forrest has been forty-nine years on the stage; a great part of that time he was the acknowledged monarch of it, so that no blame can attach to him for failing now. He is sixty-seven or sixty-eight years old, and is racked with rheumatism.

—A letter from Preath says that the daughter of a man employed on the roads near that city, and who resided in a cottage between Allen Grove, has just confessed, in a fit of remorse, that in concert with her father she had committed not less than sixteen murders during the last ten years, for the purpose of robbing their victims. Seven skeletons had already been discovered by the authorities, and information given by the young woman had led to the finding of nine others.

—The latest bit of Parisian gossip is as follows: "The cure of Notre Dame de Lorette addressed his congregation—the most fashionable congregation in Paris—on Sunday last, and after scolding them for their self-neglectome, informed them that whoever should thereafter attend the representation of a certain wicked play at the Theater Francais, called 'Paul Forestier,' should be excommunicated, the cure of the Madeleine having uttered a similar threat on the previous Sunday. M. Augier, the director of the Theatre Francais, on hearing of the ban thus placed upon his establishment, is said to have replied: 'Very well, henceforward I shall declare to sell no tickets of admission to my theater to whoever shall attend the representations at the Madeleine and at Notre Dame de Lorette.'"

—The funeral of King Ludwig, of Bavaria, was quite an epoch in the history of undertaking. The body was embalmed on Sunday, March 1, the process taking seven hours. On Wednesday there was an exposition in a chapelordenen, which had been put up for the occasion. The saloon was entirely draped with black, decorated with silver trappings and tears. On the left was an altar fully vested, and above the cross was an "I," surmounted by a crown borne up by kneeling angels. At this altar a succession of masses were said from 6 a. m. till noon. The King reposed upon a bed of white satin, ornamented with gold arabesques, and beneath a canopy surmounted by a crown enveloped in crape, and at the foot was a large silver Latin cross. Above the door was a coat of arms also covered with crape. The King was dressed in a Marshal's uniform, and upon it were the Bavarian orders and others which he possessed, and round his neck was the royal collar, and across it the ribbon of the order of St. Hubert. The collar of the order was laid across his breast, and in his hand was the crucifix which he kissed just before his death. The ceiling was decorated with funeral hangings, and the floor was covered with flowers, violets, lilacs, and other flowers. At his feet, fixed on a cushion, were the insignia of various foreign orders, and at the head on a pillow was a Marshal's hat, with white plumes. Soldiers kept guard and stood before the altar.

—In the matter of professional fees, says the *Boston Post*, the giants of the New York bar not to speak of the pigmies, are as fortunate as they are skilful. In the Jumel will case, for instance, Mr. Martin, who appeared for the defendant, received a fee of $10,000, while O'Connor, who gained the suit, pocketed $50,000 as his reward. These will cases, often involving the labor of weeks and even months in their preparation, and requiring an argument of interminable length, seem to be peculiarly profitable. The leading counsel in the Knox will case probably received a fee of $50,000, and in the Parish will case, involving property to the millions, two hundred thousand dollars were paid in the same way. The late Daniel Lord numbered John Jacob Astor among his clients. He drew up the will of the millionaire and was one of the executors, drawing as his share for the latter service $10,000. Many of the best appointments in city property are in the gift of the members of this profession. Mr. J. R. Whiting owns Broadway property renting for $27,000, and Mr. Marbury returns an income of $20,000 a year from property which he is reported. But large as these incomes may seem, they are generally the fruit of hard and long-continued labor, and are rarely attained except as a sign of success, and at the age of 35 was on the point of giving up his profession for something which would afford him a living. It is generally the case that the age of the triumph of real ability after long trial.

—Of the growth of the Astor estate some idea may be formed by the fact that a few years ago Mr. Astor paid a tax of $40,000. This year his tax is $240,000, a sum equal to $700 per day, while Commodore Vanderbilt only pays $40,000, which is little more than $100 per day.

—It is rumored that Miss Dix, daughter of our Minister to Paris, is about to return home to be united in marriage to a gentleman of Brooklyn. Miss D. is a great favorite in Parisian society, and her withdrawal therefrom is looked forward to with regret.

—On account of the heroism displayed by the Princess Salm Salm in Mexico on behalf of Maximilian, the Imperial family of Austria have taken her under its protection and placed a handsome competency at her disposal. This, for a Canadian ballet dancer, is pretty good.

—The Menken has had another triumph. She has won twenty-one, the poet of the passions, and been photographed at London "in conjunction" with him. It makes even the big and busy town talk, and helps to let the outside world know what sort of a fellow Swinburne is.

—In the darkest days of the Atlantic telegraph enterprise, a friend of Cyrus Field's bought ten thousand dollars of stock for a ten dollar bill. Mr. Field offered to take the stock at a considerable advance. "Well, but what do you advise me to do, Mr. Field?" "Take your stock home," was the reply. "Look it up, read, and never look at it, or think of it till you come to me for your dividends on it. And that man is now rolling in the lap of luxury of his dollars, eight hundred dollars per annum in gold.

—The Boston correspondent of the Springfield *Republican*, speaking of the Atlantic for April says: Parton's article on Catholicism is scarcely criticized, and people say that only this was wanting to confirm the long growth of suspicion that the publishing article, that the on a certain silver-ware establishment, are written not exclusively in the interest of the public.

## Horrible Results of Famine.

An Algerian paper, the *Echo d'Oran*, has the following: In the saddened eyes of humanity so horrible a spectacle as that which is at this moment to be observed among the Arabs. Two days ago a native woman in the neighborhood of Mascaghin killed her daughter, twelve years of age, and gave the flesh to her other children and partook of it herself. The legal authorities, hearing of the circumstance, at once proceeded to the spot, and on entering the hut occupied by these cannibals, learned that the heart, the liver, and the inferior portion of the body had been eaten when they arrived not knew. The mother was occupied in salting the flesh, cut up into pieces, exactly as is done with pork.

It is represented that the New York Democratic leaders are aware of the delicacy of the "situation," are trying their best to harmonize matters. They advise, as a mere matter of policy, that the financial question be sunk altogether in the National Convention, as it is impossible that the East and West can agree. They admit that Mr. Belmont's position as a business agent for European bondholders is not a felicitous one in connection with his political associations here, but as his employment is not political, and has the effect of quieting the party to that extent to Mr. Pendleton, they don't think it wise to take any definite action with reference to it. The Wade and Chase party are still clamorous (in a quiet way, so to speak) for the removal of Mr. August Belmont from the position he occupies in the National Democratic Executive Committee. Prominent Ohio and Illinois Democrats are here, using their influence to induce him to resign. They consider him a stumbling block in the way of Mr. Pendleton's success, and as such a very good man to be rid of. But Mr. Belmont, it is probable, will not resign to oblige them.

A Washington dispatch says that the committee on coinage, weights and measures is certain that Mr. Kelley, its chairman, shall urge the passage, at the earliest practical period, of his new coinage bill, which provides for a uniformity in the one, three and five cent pieces, instead of having so many varieties of these denominations, and it absolutely bars the five cent bob coin fractional currency. The mint has furnished specimens of the new coin, which are said to excite general admiration. The three and five cent pieces are to remain at their present weight, while the one cent piece is to be smaller than the latest issues of the coin pieces. There will certainly be an advantage in coining all of the small fractional currency pieces of one denomination, being from their color in most constant circulation among the richest hands, soon become worn and dirty.

The Legislature of Ohio, wherein the Democrats have a majority, it is understood will continue in session until after the question of impeachment is settled, in order that the majority may control the appointment to the vacancy created by the advancement of Senator Wade. This is an important matter—the possession of an office for nine months—and it must not be supposed that a great national party like the Democratic will shirk the responsibility. To permit the Governor to fill the vacancy, would be to promote directly the interests of the Radicals, and that they have pledged themselves not to do.

Tennessee Mr. Tyng does not appear to care much for the reprimand the Bishop gave him or the trial he underwent, for preaching in a Methodist meeting house in New Jersey. Last Sunday evening he preached in a Baptist meeting house in New York. Was this a repetition of the offence, or did he offend only in going into New Jersey to preach in a Methodist meeting house?

A curious case was lately decided in Ohio. A man offered to vote at an election, but the judges refused his ballot on the ground that he was a non-resident. The man's wife is an inmate of a lunatic asylum, and the judges decided that that was where his residence must be. He brought suit and recovered damages, however.

## Railroad South from Cincinnati.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* of Monday says: Projects for a railroad directly Southward in the interests of Cincinnati have for some weeks, or even months, been so little talked about that some appear to have come to the conclusion that the whole subject has been dropped, and the quiet indifference of our people taken for an assurance that such a thing was not wanted. We are happy to know, however, that such a delusion can not be entertained. Some have not only been thinking about the matter, but one of our citizens has been working industriously to see what facts may be collected and made tangible out of all that has been accomplished, suggested or hoped for, in reference to the undertaking. All this work is presented by Mr. Samuel H. Goodin in a carefully prepared pamphlet.

## CITY MATTERS.

Report of the Fire Alarm Telegraph.—Superintendent S. T. Fulsher, of the Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, furnishes the following report for the month of March. During the month eleven alarms were sounded. The total number of blows struck on the bell was two hundred and forty-nine; of this number two hundred and forty-six were struck on the Monongahela side of the river. The total loss by fire was $11,100, on which there was a total insurance of $7,300. The largest fire of the month was at Reno's distillery, and was borne in Lawrenceville, Sixty-seven police messages were transmitted over the wires.

### Another Improvement.

Another decided improvement, which will be of great interest to the operator on duty at the Fire Alarm Telegraph Office, has been put up in the "call-talk" clock in that office by George Wilson. Six times a day the city time is struck on the big bell, and were very promptly the operator is warned engaged at this moment the bell should be struck. This often causes a delay of from one to five minutes, and sometimes more. That effect has never been accepted by Mr. Fulsher. To obviate it he has attached to simply a small electrical sound, the machinery of which is operated by the clock. A moment before the time for striking the hour, the gong is sounded, and the operator is at once reminded of his duty.

### Suspected Burglar Committed.

Henry Hill, and not Hall as stated yesterday, had a hearing before Deputy Mayor Overton last evening charged with having attempted to enter the store and dwelling of Mr. Kinzer at East Liberty, on Tuesday morning. Officers Rokely and Bruno stationed themselves, it will be remembered, discovered Hill at work at a back door of the dwelling of Mr. Kinzer, and on his attempting an entrance had followed him a few moments more the thief was down the street with his coat off. The evidence taken was conclusive and clearly established his guilt. He was accordingly committed for trial. No other charges are pending against him, which will be heard shortly.

### Slight Fires.

About five minutes before three o'clock yesterday afternoon an alarm of fire was sounded from box 4, at the Eagle Engine House, on Fourth street. It proved to be a slight affair, the flames having been confined by the discovery of flames issuing from the roof of the dwelling of Mr. Gilmore, on Hay street, in the rear of the Eagle engine was promptly on the spot, and succeeded in extinguishing the flames before they had done any damage worthy of note, save from a defective flue.

Box 43 was struck yesterday morning a few broke out in the straw room attached to the glass factory of Messrs. Bakewell, Pears & Co., on the corner of Ross and Birmingham. Fortunately, the flames were discovered in time to prevent any serious damage, and were extinguished with but very little damage.

### United States Local Inspectors' Report.

In the United States District Court yesterday the report of the United States Local Inspectors for the quarter ending March 31st, 1868, was presented and filed. Following is the report:

We have issued licenses to seventy-six engineers and seventy-three pilots, and have granted certificates to one original and seventy-three renewals. We have also issued certificates to two masters and one mate, after having examined them as to their qualifications and competency. We have also refused to renew the license of one pilot, and suspended the license of another. We have ordered repairs to be made on the hulls of two steamboats.

After a careful examination of the hull and machinery of the steamer Wheeling, plying in the trade between this port and Wheeling, we found that she would be unsafe to navigate the waters of the Ohio with safety, and by packing and timbering both ends and deadening. We so reported her to the Collector of Customs, and served a notice on the Master.

Since our last report four steamers have been sunk, and one burned to the water's edge, by which seven lives were lost. Of the steamers sunk, two were total losses. The other two were subsequently raised and repaired. In one case we suspended the license of the pilot, and in the other the license was abandoned. The damages in both cases were slight.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

THOMAS M. HOWE,
SAMUEL WALKER,
United States Local Inspectors of Steam Vessels.

## COURT PROCEEDINGS.

### Criminal Court—Judges Mellon and Sterrett.

The jury in the case of W. Chester Mayo, indicted for forcibly entering upon the property of E. and J. Rowe, in Pine township, and for the malicious destruction of property, rendered a verdict of guilty.

Thomas Hamilton, a colored man, who was brought in this county from Lowell, Massachusetts, on a requisition from the Governor of that State, to answer the charge of stealing a watch, was fined for this offence one cent, and the prosecutor, Mr. Lowell, was directed to pay the costs, the present right for this county of a

SIMON JOHNSTON,
and
COR. SMITHFIELD AND FOURTH STS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The Firm of
ATTEL & WETTENGEL, Wool Pittsburgh.

Has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be carried on by A. C. WETTENGEL, who will pay all debts of the late firm, and is authorized to settle the same.
A. C. WETTENGEL.

REMOVAL.
JOHN D. BAILEY & BRO.,
STOCK AND REAL ESTATE BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS.
Have Removed to No. 115 FOURTH STREET.

REMOVAL.
PITTSBURGH NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE,
TO NEW BANKING HOUSE.
Corner of WOOD and SIXTH STREETS.

BROOM CORN.
275 BALES BROOM CORN.
Received by Steamer Meinotte, in store and for sale by
LITTLE, BAIRD & PATTON.
119 and 114 Second street.

ROOFING MATERIALS.
SATURATED FELT,
ROOFING CEMENT.
LUPTON & CHRISTY.
304 PENN STREET.

PENNSYLVANIA
MILITARY ACADEMY,
CHESTER, DELAWARE COUNTY.
Easter Vacation ends April 16th. Application for admission for remainder of Session should be made early.
For Circulars apply to
CHAS. H. PAULSON, Esq.,
PITTSBURGH.
Or to Col. THEO. HYATT,
Chester, Pa.

WHITE ROCK SAND
AND
BANK SAND.
We are now prepared to supply First, Lime and Second Stone Quarrymen with the Finest and most favorable Quality of WHITE ROCK SAND ever offered in this market. Also, a superior quality of CLEAN WASHED BANK SAND for Brick Makers. Terms of Selling Strictly Cash. Letters, Telegrams, &c. Both of these Sands are put up in our PATENTED PACKAGES, and is warranted Free from Foreign Substances. We invite attention to our present Circular Rates.
L. M. A. Q SPEER,
On River Bank between Grant and Ross streets.

SUN HATS.
30 Cases Ladies' Sun Hats,
ASSORTED QUALITIES,
AT LESS THAN EASTERN PRICES.
R. H. PALMER,
81 WOOD STREET.

NEW GOODS.
WHITE, ORR & CO.,
25 FIFTH STREET.
HAVE JUST OPENED
DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS,
CLOTH AND
SILK SACQUES,
DRESS GOODS, &c.,
WHICH THEY OFFER AT LOW PRICES.

REMOVAL.
JOHN ZWEIDINGER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
MUSIC, MUSIC BOOKS, TRIMMINGS AND BEST ITALIAN STRINGS.
Have Moved to
ALBRECHT & CO.'S, Principals, and MILLER & CO.'S, Boston, PIANOS,
and MACKLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND CABINET ORGANS,
Removed to
136 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Opposite Stelzmyer's New Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.
All Musical Instruments repaired with neatness and dispatch.

50 BBLS. OHIO CIDER VINEGAR
300 HF. BBLS. LAKE HERRING;
100 HF. BBLS. WHITE FISH;
Just received and for sale by
WM. M. GORMLY,
374 Liberty street.

## AQUATICS.

### Hamill Replies to Coulter—He Will Row Him Five Miles for $4,000, in the East—$200 Forfeit Up.

Our readers interested in boating matters will be glad to hear that Jimmy Hamill has at length replied to Coulter, and that all the rumors about him retiring from the race course, are groundless. The "Little Fighter" is always ready at the right time, and never wastes many words out of season. The Clipper, in introducing Hamill's letter does not accept in full the terms mentioned by Coulter in his defi, the sum distance proposed as in strict accordance with Hamill's reply to the Manchester oarsman's original challenge. Hamill and Coulter are perfectly free and easy in any conversation with the subject will undoubtedly result. The champion is exceedingly confident in his determination never again to engage in a contest upon the terms he has done of late years, which has just cost him a considerable sum of money, and to reason to expect he would waive his objections in his favor. Hamill has never rowed over the course at Springfield, and consequently could possess no advantage in that respect, equal to a knowledge of the waters, and any little knowledge of other courses he can easily obtain by the arrival of his opponent ere the arrival of the day appointed for the decision of the important contest. As attorney, by virtue of his title, can claim but little from the fact that he has not been in practice in a reasonable distance, as he does not by so doing forfeit with his clients any future interference, and as there is no possibility of the race being postponed by any legal technicality, we would suggest to Coulter the propriety of coming to an agreement with Hamill upon the terms the latter proposes, and thus save one or two days of thinking are indicative of a desire to deal only fairly with Hamill, which we believe to be the champion's wish also. The public are looking anxiously upon the matter now and will immediately expect an answer to Hamill's letter, which we hope to be in receipt of in season for our next issue. Coulter has now the ball at his feet, as Hamill's reply is

PHILADELPHIA, March 26th, 1868.—FRIEND QUEEN—Last fall, after my race with the great Fowler, Coulter, of Manchester, Pa., which I declined, owing to being out of condition, and the intense cold of the season, I challenged, through your paper, to row Mr. Coulter, this summer, or as soon after that the Eastern boat clubs would designate as the time for their regatta to take place. That offer has never been accepted by Mr. Coulter, but I am informed, indirectly by him, and, instead of accepting my proposition, he has come out with a challenge that he knows I will not accept. Mr. Coulter and his friends know that I will not row at Pittsburgh on any conditions, and it is useless for them to insist on it. Well, I know that I mean business. I will row Mr. Coulter a five mile race for two thousand dollars a side, and a thousand dollars more to any Stringfield that the ward brothers and the St. John's crew may select to row with him, to be the special umpire of the race decided on its merits; and also wish to get Mr. Coulter to name the time and place for the contest in the late races. I will also say that the Springfield course is the best adapted for me, and I would have no advantage over Mr. Coulter there, He did the Auburn four-mile course a few miles shorter for the championship this summer; I will agree to row over the Springfield course of four miles, for three other amateur shells, for three hundred dollars as a fee to fee for the above match, and I think I can also handle the oar. Hoping to hear from Mr. Coulter or his friends, if they really want to make it, I am, Yours, &c.,
JAMES HAMILL.

### The Homeopathic Hospital.

The average number of patients have been admitted to the Hospital during the past month. Only three persons required to be turned away, as the accommodations were full. Of the number admitted, one died, and had the bones of his leg fractured; another had his collar bone broken, and a third had his leg broken in two places, one of which had to be amputated. The patients are rapidly recovering.

The report of the Dispensary Physician shows a total of 1,200 cases. The average number of patients during February was two hundred and thirty. March there were three hundred and forty-six applications for treatment, many cases requiring the attendance of the Physician. The report of the treatment of the poor, free of charge, from 1st to 31st of March, 1868, was as follows: 1,200 at Hospital and Dispensary, 1,200 at their residences; total, 2,400.

Some one last night broke open the door of the Hospital, and stole a number of articles belonging to the institution. Among the articles stolen were a number of bed-ticks. We are happy to state that no clues were lost, and that the articles will be recovered.

We understand that the Hospital is in debt to the amount of $1,000. This is a sum which should be paid by the citizens of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, and we hope that the Hospital Committee will take some steps to raise the money. The Hospital is a noble institution, and deserves the support of the people.

### Common Pleas—Judge Stowe.

The case of Cochran & Edwards vs. Wm. Frank was on trial when the court adjourned at 4 o'clock. Action to recover on a merchants bond. On trial.

The following is the trial list for to-day:

C. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Joseph R. Frederick, of Northumberland county, Pa., filed his petition for discharge in bankruptcy. The debts were all unsecured. Petitioner was declared a bankrupt. The court will be in session to-day.

District Court—Judge Williams.

In the case of Dennis Richardson et al. vs. Dr. M. E. Thomas, previously reported, a verdict in favor of plaintiff for $1,000 damages was rendered.

In the case of A. J. Richardson vs. Dr. M. E. Thomas, a verdict was rendered in favor of plaintiff for the sum of $500.

In the case of Wm. Butler vs. Dr. M. E. Thomas, action on a contract, the plaintiff formerly owned a farm in Ohio, which he exchanged with defendant for property in Allegheny. Defendant represented that the property was free from incumbrance, when in fact it was subject to a mortgage of $1,000. Verdict for plaintiff for $1,000.

The following is the trial list for to-day:

No. 2. Wm. Washington vs. Thos. M. Bell.
No. 3. Wm. Butler vs. Pittsburgh and Chicago Railway Company.
No. 4. Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company vs. Wm. Carnahan.
No. 7. Wadsworth et al. vs. McCullough, Jr.
No. 8. Wadsworth et al. vs. McCullough, Jr.
No. 9. Same vs. Same.
No. 10. Same vs. Same.
No. 11. Same vs. Same.
No. 12. James Kerr et al. vs. M. Verner.
No. 13. Same vs. Same.
No. 14. Same vs. Same.

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No. 12. James Kerr et al. vs. M. Verner.
No. 13. Same vs. Same.
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THE CASE OF WARDY AND CONNOLLY.

The motion for a new trial in the case of Patrick Wardy and Hugh Connolly, convicted of the murder of Thomas Connolly, was argued before Judge Sterrett yesterday morning, and occupied the entire day. The counsel for the prisoners argued that the verdict was contrary to the evidence, and that the court had erred in its charge to the jury. The prosecution claimed that the verdict was in accordance with the evidence, and that the charge of the court was correct. The motion was taken under advisement by the court, and the prisoners remanded to jail to await the decision. The counsel for the prisoners will probably appeal to the Supreme Court in case the motion for a new trial is refused.

The case of Wardy and Connolly, convicted of the murder of Thomas Connolly, was argued before Judge Sterrett yesterday morning, and occupied the entire day. The counsel for the prisoners argued that the verdict was contrary to the evidence, and that the charge of the court was erroneous. The motion was taken under advisement by the court, and the prisoners remanded to jail to await the decision. The counsel for the prisoners will probably appeal to the Supreme Court in case the motion for a new trial is refused.


NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

87 MARKET STREET 87
SPRING OPENING,
AT
THEODORE F. PHILLIPS'S,
(Successor to J. M. Burchfield & Co.)
SPRING DRY GOODS.
SPRING DRY GOODS.
SPRING DRY GOODS.
SPRING DRY GOODS.
SPRING DRY GOODS.
Mr. Phillips respectfully announces that the extensive alterations to his
RETAIL DRY GOODS STORE,
Are now complete, and on
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1st inst.,
His establishment will be opened. He will offer an entirely
New Stock of Dry Goods,
For Spring and Summer Wear, at the Lowest Eastern Cash Prices.
87 MARKET STREET 87

ALBANY CITY
Insurance Company.
STATEMENT OF ITS CONDITION
On the 1st day of January, 1868.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash Capital | $200,000 00 |
| Surplus | 131,877 42 |

# The Daily Commercial

DRIVING THE COW.

## Anecdote of Admiral Farragut at Florence.

Before proceeding southward, Admiral Farragut had visited some of the North Italian cities, and has everywhere met with a most flattering reception. On Thursday the City of Genoa entertained him and his officers in the great room of the Townhall. There was a good deal of speech-making, and the guest of the evening paid some handsome compliments to the Genoese flag and to its skill as a seafaring nation, while the Genoese coupled Columbus and Garibaldi as natives of their city, of which Genoa claims to be the head and the heart, and as both of them forming a link between Italy and America. Farragut evidently finds great pleasure in revisiting the places which he last visited fifty years ago, and of which a strong impression was left upon his then boyish mind and his corps. It must tell you a good story which brings together his two Mediterranean cruises, made at an interval of half a century. In the year 1808, being at Tunis, he was much struck by a ponderous piece of bronze ordnance, cast in Italy in the 15th century, and of which the breech terminated in a particularly finished and beautiful head, said to be that of the Apostle Paul. This gun took a firm hold of the midshipman's memory, and fifty years later, when the Admiral was on his way to Europe, he spoke of it to his officers and expressed his intention of looking to see it, and his large size he, perhaps, might be able to carry off. The only sense in which he could appropriate it, however, was by the suggestion for "the Admiral's gun" came to be a standing joke among the officers. When Farragut was at Florence he was taken to the most remarkable building, and among others to the old Palace of the Dukes, more commonly known as the Bargello, long a prison, but in which several rooms are now set apart as a museum of antiquities. As Farragut was passing the tour of the wonderful picturesque court of the building, where some pieces of sculpture and other objects are displayed, he suddenly exclaimed "there's my gun." And sure enough, his gun it was! the very piece he had seen more than half a century previously, and which he intended to see once again at Tunis. It is a remarkable piece of ordnance, which now have been numerous enough in its day, although now more in its place in a museum than in a battery. Inscriptions upon it, that are in relief, show it to have been the work of the Florentine Cosimo Cori, executed in 1628, under the reign of Ferdinand II., Grand Duke of Etruria. By that Prince it was sent as a present to Tunis, and is said, according to the chronicle of the Bargello, to have been taken by the Barbary corsairs in a successful raid executed upon the territory of the Republic. There is a certain amount of intercourse between Italy and Tunis, in which latter country there exists a considerable Italian colony, and a year or two ago it occurred to the Pasha that the gun in question having been cast in Florence would be a suitable present to the monarch who had lately transferred his capital thither. This has it come to pass that St. Paul's cannot now lies in the inner court of the Bargello, with a ticket attached to it, declaring it the property of the King, and it is to be feared the Admiral has not much chance if taking it with him on his return to the United States. It may be some consolation to him to know that the guardians of the gate and galleries of the old Guelph Palace are perfectly accustomed with the circumstance of his pet acquaintance with and constant affection for it, and that the handsome piece of bronze, with its magnificent head, is to be known to become traditional as "the Admiral's gun."

Grand Grecian Extasa.—In all countries there are records of the excessive fondness of great men for oysters. Cervantes was an oyster-lover, and he satirized the oyster dealers of Spain. Louis XI. carefully lost scholarship should become deficient in France, feasted the learned doctors of Sorbonne once a year on oysters; and another Louis invented his code with an order of nobility as a reward for the oyster cooking. Napoleon was also an oyster-lover, as was Rousseau and Turgot used to eat a hundred or two just to whet his appetite for breakfast. Incidences to a deft of oysters were common in the literary and artistic circles of Paris at the latter end of the last century. The Encyclopedists were particularly fond of oysters. Helvetius, Diderot, the Abbe Raynal, Voltaire and others were confirmed epicures. Before the revolution the virulent political times were in the habit of constantly frequenting the Parisian oyster-shops; and Danton, Robespierre and others were fond of the oyster in their days of innocence. The great Revolution on the eve of its battles, used to partake of the bivalve, and Camboceres was famous for his shell-fish banquets. Even at this day the consumption of oysters in Paris is enormous, according to recent statistics, the quantity eaten there is one million a day!

Among English celebrities, Alexander Pope was an oyster-eater of taste, as was Dean Swift, who was fond of pickled oysters. Anderson of "The Seasons," who knew all good things, knew how good a thing an oyster was. The learned Dr. Richard Bentley could never pass an oyster-shop without having a few, and there have been hundreds of subsequent Englishmen who, without coming up to Bentley in other respects, have resembling him in this. The Scottish philosophers too of the last century—Hume, Dugald Stewart, Colins, &c.,—used frequently to indulge in the "orthodox pandoure" of the fag end generation. "Oyster-pieces," as they were called, were frequently held in the caves and dingy recesses of the old town of Edinburgh. These Edinburgh oyster-taverns of the old time were usually situated under ground, in the cellar-floor, and even in the course of long winter evenings the carriages of the quality folks would be found rattling up and setting down fashionable ladies, in pursuit of oysters and porter, plentifully but richly served. What oysters have been to the intellect of Edinburgh in later times, who needs to be told that has heard of Christopher North and read the "Noctes Ambrosianæ."

Sponge is a fight, porous, and very compressible substance, found adhering to rocks, shell, and other surfaces under the water. It was formerly considered a marine plant, but modern science has given it a place in the animal kingdom. It belongs however, to the very lowest order, never exhibiting the least sign of sensation. Sponge consists of a horny tissue in which are usually imbedded fragments of mineral matter, and small shells, particularly in those of coarse texture and large size. It is traversed throughout by innumerable pores, some very minute, with here and there larger ones among them termed vents. Examined by a microscope in their living state, water is seen constantly entering at the pores in numerous, and it is supposed that it so constantly passes in through the small pores, thus producing a very obscure motion of circulation. The microscope also shows us the entire network of the sponge to be composed of fine tubes. The animal lives on the water, and what the water holds in solution, and therefore it is necessary that water should be constantly passing through it. There are many species of sponge, differing in size, shape and texture. The bottle sponge, so called from its having the form of a bottle, is perhaps the most curious. The straining pores are all on the outside, while the vents are on the inside, so that there is all the time a strong current passing from the outside of the bottle. Sponges are found in many parts of the world, but those produced in cold water and in warm climates are considered the most valuable. In some of the Greek islands the inhabitants make it a business to cultivate them by diving. They gather very large in fine weather and are detached with difficulty. When taken from the water they are covered by a soft gelatinous matter which is removed by washing. The mineral fragments are taken out either by beating the sponge till they are reduced to powder which passes off in the water, or by placing the sponge in an acid which dissolves the crystals. When this process is finished it is ready for use. Sponges serve a great variety of useful purposes both in the arts and manufactures and medicine in a thousand ways to comfortless and health.


SPECIAL NOTICE.

Dr METCALFE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS cure Sick Headache, Indigestion and Bilious Affections by carrying off all impure humors and cleansing the blood. Price 25 cents a box. Sold by all Druggists.

Dr WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure the Itch.
WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure Salt Rheum.
WHEATON'S OINTMENT cures old Sores.
WHEATON'S OINTMENT cures all diseases of the skin.
Price 50 cents by mail 60 cents. All Druggists and Country Merchants keep it.
WELLS & PERRIN, Boston, Proprietors.

FLOUR.
A Choice Selection of
WINTER AND SPRING WHEAT FLOUR,
On hand and arriving, for sale by
JAMES WALLACE,
No. 110 Liberty st.

HATS AND CAPS.
1868. SPRING 868.
ENTIRELY NEW TOCK.
M'CORD & CO
WHOLESALE JOBBERS
IN
Hats, Caps, Straw Gods and Palm Leaf Hats,
No. 131 WOOD ST.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Messrs. M'CORD & CO., respectfully invite the union of
MERCHANTS
To their NEW AND VERY LARGE STOCK of Mens' and Boys' FUR and WOOL HATS, STRAW and PAL LEAF HATS, and endless assortment of CAPS. Also, all the Latest Styles for
LADIES AND MISSES'
HATS, SNDOWNS, Etc.
Our Stock is BOUGHT FOR CASH by a resident member of the firm in New York, who is Constantly Riding to our House, and we are able to offer SUPERIOR FACILITIES in buying to SELL AS CHEAP AS EASTERN FIRMS. The ade will find the MOST DESIRABLE STOCK AT OUR HOUSE. Call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere. NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.
McORD & CO.,
No. 131 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

OPENING.
118 WOOD STREET.
WILL BE OPENED ON OR ABOUT
APRIL 1st
WITH AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF
HATS, CAPS,
AND
Straw Goods,
BY
J. R. WILSON.
WATCHES. JEWELRY. &C.

868. SPRING 1868.
IMMENSE NEW STOCK
OF
JEWELRY,
AT
OUR NEW BUILDING.
Reineman, Meyran & Siedle
NO. 12 FIFTH STREET.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Grand Grecian Extasa.—In all countries there are records of the excessive fondness of great men for oysters. Cervantes was an oyster-lover, and he satirized the oyster dealers of Spain. Louis XI. carefully lost scholarship should become deficient in France, feasted the learned doctors of Sorbonne once a year on oysters; and another Louis invented his code with an order of nobility as a reward for the oyster cooking. Napoleon was also an oyster-lover, as was Rousseau and Turgot used to eat a hundred or two just to whet his appetite for breakfast. Incidences to a deft of oysters were common in the literary and artistic circles of Paris at the latter end of the last century. The Encyclopedists were particularly fond of oysters. Helvetius, Diderot, the Abbe Raynal, Voltaire and others were confirmed epicures. Before the revolution the virulent political times were in the habit of constantly frequenting the Parisian oyster-shops; and Danton, Robespierre and others were fond of the oyster in their days of innocence. The great Revolution on the eve of its battles, used to partake of the bivalve, and Camboceres was famous for his shell-fish banquets. Even at this day the consumption of oysters in Paris is enormous, according to recent statistics, the quantity eaten there is one million a day!

Among English celebrities, Alexander Pope was an oyster-eater of taste, as was Dean Swift, who was fond of pickled oysters. Anderson of "The Seasons," who knew all good things, knew how good a thing an oyster was. The learned Dr. Richard Bently could never pass an oyster-shop without having a few, and there have been hundreds of subsequent Englishmen who, without coming up to Bentley in other respects, have resembling him in this. The Scottish philosophers too of the last century—Hume, Dugald Stewart, Colins, &c.,—used frequently to indulge in the "orthodox pandoure" of the fag end generation. "Oyster-pieces," as they were called, were frequently held in the caves and dingy recesses of the old town of Edinburgh. These Edinburgh oyster-taverns of the old time were usually situated under ground, in the cellar-floor, and even in the course of long winter evenings the carriages of the quality folks would be found rattling up and setting down fashionable ladies, in pursuit of oysters and porter, plentifully but richly served. What oysters have been to the intellect of Edinburgh in later times, who needs to be told that has heard of Christopher North and read the "Noctes Ambrosianæ."

Sponge is a fight, porous, and very compressible substance, found adhering to rocks, shell, and other surfaces under the water. It was formerly considered a marine plant, but modern science has given it a place in the animal kingdom. It belongs however, to the very lowest order, never exhibiting the least sign of sensation. Sponge consists of a horny tissue in which are usually imbedded fragments of mineral matter, and small shells, particularly in those of coarse texture and large size. It is traversed throughout by innumerable pores, some very minute, with here and there larger ones among them termed vents. Examined by a microscope in their living state, water is seen constantly entering at the pores in numerous, and it is supposed that it so constantly passes in through the small pores, thus producing a very obscure motion of circulation. The microscope also shows us the entire network of the sponge to be composed of fine tubes. The animal lives on the water, and what the water holds in solution, and therefore it is necessary that water should be constantly passing through it. There are many species of sponge, differing in size, shape and texture. The bottle sponge, so called from its having the form of a bottle, is perhaps the most curious. The straining pores are all on the outside, while the vents are on the inside, so that there is all the time a strong current passing from the outside of the bottle. Sponges are found in many parts of the world, but those produced in cold water and in warm climates are considered the most valuable. In some of the Greek islands the inhabitants make it a business to cultivate them by diving. They gather very large in fine weather and are detached with difficulty. When taken from the water they are covered by a soft gelatinous matter which is removed by washing. The mineral fragments are taken out either by beating the sponge till they are reduced to powder which passes off in the water, or by placing the sponge in an acid which dissolves the crystals. When this process is finished it is ready for use. Sponges serve a great variety of useful purposes both in the arts and manufactures and medicine in a thousand ways to comfortless and health.

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DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS
Will speedily and effectually relieve you. They are prepared with the utmost care, by a process well known to druggists, and quickly restore the natural healthy functions of the Kidneys, eliminating inflammatory matter from the system, and thus removing the cause of the disease.
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COMPRISING ALL THE
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INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR
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Which is now complete with every color and shade. They have just opened 100 DOZEN of the celebrated
A. C. C. (Jouvin) Kid,
Imported especially to our order. Hundreds of our customers can testify to their perfect fit and superior quality. The colors were got up from shades of from material matched and furnished by us, and are
REALLY ELEGANT AND DESIRABLE.
The assortment includes
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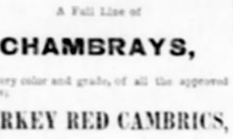


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Cast Iron Bowl Pipe,
FOR GAS AND WATER WORKS.
My Pipe are all cast vertically in Pits, in Dry Sand, in TWELVE FEET LENGTHS.
Also, a full assortment of
GENERAL CASTINGS FOR GAS AND WATER WORKS.
I would also call the attention of Superintendents of Gas Works to my make of RETORTS.
PITTSBURGH FOUNDRY.
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# The Daily Commercial

### The American Beaver.

A recent work on the American Beaver, by Mr. Morgan, whose labors appear to have been conscientious and intelligently directed, relates some of the curious ideas about that animal. Instead of being endowed with little less than human instinct, Mr. Morgan denies the stories that have been related to give him such a character. The beaver, it seems, do not live in communities, work in gangs, or "shuffle pretty wood houses. They go to the "work singly," "an utter stranger to half an hour," and without consent with his mates," though in cases of emergency, such as the "cutting of a dam," "several of them have been a most working together." The "all" is "singly" brought with connected time to the "of" of summer, Pittsburg, especially in the "of" of the "of" of the "of" of